

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NO. 749.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1801.

[VOL. XIV.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, September 1st, 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish a General Stamp-Office."

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now established at the seat of government, in the City of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, upon the application of the Superintendents of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of the stamp duties is paid, any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly counter stamped, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every line or piece of vellum, or parchment, or paper, or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed, or any other of the instruments or writings following, twenty cents.

Any certificate of naturalization, Any licence to practice, or certificate of admission, enrollment or registry of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocates or proctor, in any court of the United States.

Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall be sufficient to pay the duty aforesaid, if it relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.

Any grant or letting made under the seal or signature of the United States (except for lands granted for military services).

Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services).

Any charter party, bottomry or reoupondentia bond,

Any bill of exchange, or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will, or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions other than to wife, children or grand children of the person deceased, the amount of which shall exceed the value of five dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.

When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars;

And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of

Any policy of insurance or instrument in trust, therein, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,

Any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than those which it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular state,

Any bond, bill, note or penal, bil of exchange, promissory note or other note (other than any re-organisation, bill, bond or other obligation, or contract, made to or with the United States, or any state, or for my wife respectively); and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust duty)

N above twenty dollars and not exceeding

N above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars,

N above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars;

Provided, That if any bonds, notes, bills, or other obligations, or contracts, shall be made as noted shall be fulfilled to one N two-fifths parts of the duty aforesaid, n.c.

N above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars;

N above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars;

N above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars;

N above one thousand dollars;

N foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country;

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each bill;

N any note or bill of lading or writing, or receipt in nature thereof for goods or merchandise to be exported;

If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state,

N from the United States to any foreign port or place.

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each bill;

N any note or bill of lading now existing, or that may be hereafter established within the United States, other than the note of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition of one per centum of the annual dividends made by such banks to their stockholders respectively, according to the following table:

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar;

N all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars;

N all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars;

On all notes above five hundred dollars, Any protest or other notarial act,

Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid person, to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as before mentioned, or for any military services performed in the late war

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels debarred for rent or rates, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process to satisfy a debt);

An certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a vessel in the book of the United States or of any state or other bank;

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars;

If above one hundred dollars;

If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

That the power of the superintendents of the revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper, chargeable with duty, will cease and determine from and after six months from the date hereof, to wit, on the last day of February 1801.

## III

That, If any persons shall, after the last day of February 1801, have in their custody or possession any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the superintendents of the revenue, or any thing charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time within the space of fifty days after the full end of February 1801, bring or send such vellum, parchment and paper, unto some office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper, duly stamped or marked, or otherwise received, to the value of the same, and in case of such a vessel, within the time aforesaid, to bring or cause to be brought unto some officer of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper; it is hereby declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things, which may afterwards be annexed to such vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

## IV

And for the convenience of those persons who may be inclined to have their own vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby directed, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper, chargeable with duty, at the office of a postmaster, postman, or collector, with a bill of exchange, specifying number and denomination of the stamp or marks, which are desired to be thereto affixed, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp Office, and there properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the same superintendant, who will thereupon collect the duty and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

GIVEN Under my hand and seal of the

Treasury at Washington the day

and year above mentioned,

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

## OFFICIAL COPY

### CONVENTION,

BETWEEN THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC,

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Premier Consul of the French Republic in the name of the people of France and the President of the United States of America, equally desirous to terminate the differences which have arisen between the two States, have respectively appointed their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat upon those differences and to terminate the same; that is to say, the Premier Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the people of France, has appointed for the Plenipotentiaries of the said republic, the Citizens Joseph Buonaparte, ex-Ambassador at Rome and Counsellor of State; Charles Pierre Claret Fleurieu, member of the National Institute, and of the Board of Longitude, of France, and Counsellor of State, President of the Section of the Marine; and Pierre Louis Roederer, member of the National Institute of France, and Counsellor of State, President of the Section of the Interior; and the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, has appointed for their plenipotentiaries, Oliver Elsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, William Richardson Davie, late governor of the state of North Carolina, and William Vans Murray, Minister Resident of the United States at the Hague; who, after having exchanged their full powers, and after full mature discussion of the respective interests, have agreed on the following articles.

Art. 1. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the French Republic and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people,

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar;

N all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars;

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ciprocally enjoy in the territories of the French Republic in Europe, the same privileges and immunities, as well for their property and persons, as for what concerns trade, navigation and commerce.

Art. 12. It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandise (contraband goods always excepted) from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandise, with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports and places of those who are enemies of both or of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy, forementioned, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same power, or under several; unless such ports or places shall be actually blockaded, besieged, or invested.

And whereas it frequently happens, that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel, so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, nor any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter; but the shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place, with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

Art. 13. In order to regulate what shall be deemed contraband of war, there shall be comprised under that denomination, gun powder, saltpetre, petards, match ball, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberds, swords, belts, pistols, holsters, cavalry saddles and furniture, cannon, mortars, their carriages and beds, and generally, all kinds of arms, ammunition of war, and instruments fit for the use of troops, all the above articles, whenever they are destined to be contraband, and just objects of confiscation, but the vessel in which they are laden, and the residue of the cargo, shall be considered free, and not in any manner subject to the prohibited goods, whether belonging to the same, or a different owner.

Art. 14. It is hereby stipulated that free ships shall give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board free ships, with this effect, that although they be enemies to either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemy.

Art. 15. On the contrary it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the citizens of either party, on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, or their citizens, shall be confiscated without distinction of goods, contraband or not contraband, in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandises as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or even after such declaration, if so left were done without knowledge of such declaration; so that the goods of the citizens of either party, whether they be of the nature of such as are prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy, before the war, or after the declaration of the same, without the knowledge of it, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay, to the proprietors, demanding the same; but so as that if the said merchandises be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards, to any ports belonging to the enemy.

The two contracting parties agree, that the term of two months being past, after the declaration of war, their respective citizens, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Art. 16. That merchant ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, which shall be bound to a port of one of the parties,

and concerning whose voyage, and the articles of their cargo, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports or roads, not only their passports at likewise their certificates shewing the heir goods are not of the quality or hoys which are specified to be contraband, in the thirteenth article of the present convention.

Art. 17. And that captures on light suspicion may be avoided and injuriously arising prevented it is agreed that when one party shall be engaged in war, and the other party be neuter, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports similar to that described in the fourth article, that it may appear thereby that the ships really belong to the citizens of the neutral party; they shall be valid for any number of voyages; but shall be renewed every year that is, if the ship happens to return home in the space of a year. If the ships are laden, they shall be provided not only with the passports above mentioned, but also with certificates similar to those described in the third article, so that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, any usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. And if it shall not appear from the said certificate that there are contraband goods on board, the ships shall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it shall appear from the certificates, that there are contraband goods on board any such ship, and the commander of the same shall offer to deliver them up, the officer shall be accepted, and the ship shall be at liberty to pursue its voyage, unless the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conveniently be received on board the ship of war or privateer, in which case the ship may be carried into port for the delivery of the same.

If any shall not be furnished with such passport or certificates as are above required for the same, such case may be examined by a proper judge or tribunal, & if it shall appear from other documents or proofs, admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens of the neutral party, it shall not be confiscated, but shall be released with her cargo (contraband goods excepted) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the master of a ship, named in the passport, should happen to die or be removed and any other put in his place, the ship and cargo shall nevertheless be equally secure, and the passport remain in full force.

Art. 18. If the ships of the citizens of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts, or on the high seas, by any ship of war or privateer of the other, for the avoiding of any disorder, the said ships of war or privateers shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form prescribed in the fourth article. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other examination whatever.

Art. 19. It is expressly agreed by the contracting parties, that the stipulations above mentioned, relative to the conduct to be observed on the sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards the ships of the neutral party, shall be applied only to ships sailing without convoy; and when the said ship shall be convoyed, it being the intention of the parties to observe all the rules relative to the protection of the flag displayed by public ships, it shall not be lawful to visit them; but the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, that the ships he conveys belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be considered by the respective cruisers as fully sufficient: the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys, ships which shall carry contraband goods destined to an enemy.

Art. 20. In all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained under pretence of carrying to the enemy contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for such of the papers of the vessel as he shall retain, which receipt shall be annexed to a descriptive list of the said papers: and it shall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, chests, trunks, casks, bales or vessels found on board, or remove the smallest part of the goods, unless the lading be brought on shore in presence of the competent officers, and an inventory to be made by them of the said goods. Nor shall it be lawful to sell,

exchange or alienate the same in any manner, unless there shall have been lawful process, and the competent judge or judges shall have pronounced against such goods sentence of confiscation, laying away the ship and the other goods which it contains.

Art. 21. And that proper care may be taken of the vessel and cargo, and embarking prevented, it is agreed, that it shall not be lawful to remove the master, commander or supercargo of any captured ship from on board thereof, either during the time the ship may be at sea after her capture, or pending the proceedings against her, or her cargo, or any thing relative thereto. And in all cases where a vessel of the citizens of either party shall be captured or seized, and held or adjudication, her officers, passengers and crew shall be hospitably treated. They shall not be imprisoned or deprived of any part of their wearing apparel, nor of the possession and use of their money, not exceeding for the captain, supercargo and mate five hundred dollars each, and for the sailors and passengers, one hundred dollars each.

Art. 22. It is further agreed, that in all cases, the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either of the parties shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel, without delay, paying the legal fees for the same.

Art. 23. And that more abundant care may be taken for the security of the respective citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war or privateers of either party, all commanders of ships of war and privateers, and all others the said citizens, shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them, and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers before they receive their commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible parties, who have no interest in the said privateer, each of whom together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of seven thousand dollars or thirty six thousand eight hundred and twenty francs, or if such ships be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers in the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, or seventy three thousand six hundred and forty francs, to satisfy all damages and injuries, which the said privateer, or her officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruise, contrary to the tenor of this convention or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct, and further, that in all cases of aggressions, the said commission shall be revoked and annulled.

Art. 24. When the ships of war of the contracting parties, or those belonging to their citizens which are armed in war, shall be admitted to enter with their prizes the ports of either of the two parties, the said public or private ships, as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duty either to the officers of the place, the judges or any others, nor shall such prizes, when they come to and enter the ports of either party, be arrested or seized, nor shall the officers of the place make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes, but they may hold sail at any time & depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to flew. It is always understood that the stipulations of this article shall not extend beyond the privileges of the most favoured nation.

Art. 25. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any prince or state in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either nation, to sell their prizes or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next port of that prince or state, from which they have received their commissions.

Art. 24. It is further agreed, that both the said contracting parties shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour or conceal or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences.

And all their ships, with the goods or merchandise taken by them into the ports of either of the said parties, shall be held as far as they can be discovered, and shall be restored to the owners or their factors or agents duly authorized by them, (proper evidence being first given before competent judges for proving the property) even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proven that the buyers knew or had good reason to believe, or suspect that they had been piratically taken.

Art. 27. Neither party will interfere in the fisheries of the other on its coast nor distract the other in the exercise of the rights which it now holds or may acquire on the coasts of Newfoundland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or elsewhere on the American coast, northward of the United States. But the whale and seal fisheries shall be free to both in every quarter of the world.

This convention shall be ratified on both sides in due form, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of six months or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, and they have thereto affixed their seals; declaring nevertheless that the signing in the two languages shall not be brought into precedents nor any way to operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done at Paris the eighth day of Vendémiaire of the ninth year of the French Republic, the thirtieth day of September Anne Domini eighteen hundred.

(L. S.) Joseph Bonaparte.

(L. S.) Oliver Ellsworth.

(L. S.) Charles Pierre Clore Fleurieu.

(L. S.) William R. Davie.

(L. S.) Pierre Louis Roederer.

(L. S.) William V. Murray.

Lexington, January 26.

## GRAND FESTIVAL.

In no part of the union has the success of the late Presidential election inspired more real and universal joy, than in the state of Kentucky. Animated by the glorious event, and happy in the safe return of our Envoy, and the prospect of Peace, the citizens of Lexington held a meeting on the 19th of this month, in order to concert measures for expressing their emotions on the joyful occasion. At this meeting it was unanimously agreed, that the citizens of Lexington should invite their friends throughout the state, to take part of a GRAND FESTIVAL, at the Factory of Messrs. Baldwin and Nancarrow, on Thursday the 22nd inst: and measures were immediately adopted for diffusing the invitations as extensively as possible.

The appointed day was peculiarly favourable to our wishes. The serenity of the sky, and the mildness of the weather, were in perfect unison with our hearts. Never have we experienced to find a day in the depth of winter.

At one o'clock the ringing of bells and the beating of drums summoned the cheerful guests to a delicious repast. Although the notice was short, yet more than 80 Ladies, and 300 Gentlemen graced the Festival with their presence. No one of the numerous company had ever withered an entertainment so abundant and so splendid. The Building was admirably adapted to the occasion—it was nearly two hundred feet in length, and forty feet wide, & afforded ample room for two elegant ranges of tables. These were covered with nearly Two Hundred dishes of delicious viands, which would have sufficed for fifteen hundred guests. Our venerable fellow citizen, Col. Hart was appointed President and James Morrison Esq. Vice President, who gave the following TOASTS, which were drank amidst ten thousand acclamations.

1. The events we celebrate; may they produce universal harmony peace and happiness.

2. The United States of America; as they were the first in adopting a Republican form of Government, to may they be the last in abandoning it.

3. The Federal Constitution; may every public servant make its principles the rule of his actions.

4. The new administration—may the public happiness be its end, and peace, liberty and economy its means.

5. The coalition of the north; may they enforce the principle, "that free bottoms make free gods."

6. Virginia, New-York, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee; who have given an unanimous voice in favor of Republicanism.

7. The State of Kentucky; may the Tree of Liberty strike an everlasting root into her fruitful soil.

8. The Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers of Kentucky; may their industry, economy, and ingenuity, render us truly independent of all foreign nations.

9. The Mississippi; success to those patriotic merchants, who are endeavoring to turn our trade into its proper and natural channel.

10. The Transylvania University; may it prove the cradle of Genius and the nursery of Patriots.

11. The memory of George Washington.

12. Benjamin Franklin; may he be held in grateful remembrance as long as science shall enlighten the minds, and freedom warm the hearts of men.

13. The memory of the heroes who fell in defense of American liberty.

14. Liberty and Republicanism throughout the world.

15. May the Virtuous and Independent Sons of Switzerland, who have chosen our country as a retreat from the convulsions of war, find in the juice of the Kentucky Grape, a solace for all their misfortunes.

16. The fair of Kentucky; may they grace every triumph of Republicanism with their approbation.

#### VOLUNTEER.

By the Managers. Messrs. Baftrop and Nancarrow—May their extensive Sail Duck Factory—meet the encouragement—prove a source of wealth to themselves and a credit to our State.

The trials were succeeded by the innocent amanuensis of the Sprightly Dame, which continued until sunset, when a part of the company adjourned to the tavern of Capt. Poflethwait, where the evening was concluded with an elegant ball.

As this festival was intended not only as an expression of our joyful emotions on the success of Republicanism, and the prospect of peace, but also with a view of displaying genuine republican moderation towards those of our respectable fellow citizens who conscientiously differed from us in political opinion, every measure was adopted which could contribute to the attainment of this last, and most desirable object. We are happy in asserting that complete success crowned our exertions—All malignity—all party spirit, was banished—The most sincere harmony—the most cordial good humor and friendship, animated every bosom—Not a single irritating expression, or insulting allusion was heard, to damp the felicity of the happy day. May this conciliatory spirit, so happily manifested in Kentucky, be followed by a mild administration, and pervade every part of the Union.

\* The inhabitants of Lexington were among the first, infatuated, and will be the last in foraging the lost Union, and sustained in this illusory belief—they considered his name alone as his best eulogy.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, vice Oliver Ellsworth, resigned. Samuel Dexter, Secretary of the Treasury, vice Oliver Wolcott, resigned.

#### BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.

Fortune yet favors the arms of Pasha-wan Oqion. After having defeated the united Pachas, in several battles, his army, which is to greatly augmented as to cause the utmost inquietude for the fate of the empire, is rapidly marching towards Belgrade. The Pacha of that city is making every possible disposition and strong reinforcements have now been sent him for its defense—but it is much feared, all opposition will prove fruitless.

October 11.

A great number of troops, within this 8 or 10 days, have been embarked, which are computed at 1500 men, and which are to go to Jaffa, convoyed by three frigates.

The last letters from the camp of the Grand Viceroy, mentions that they are waiting the arrival of an English army, which is to make a descent on the coast of Egypt, whilst the army of the Grand Viceroy, will attempt to pass the desert, to attack Belbeys and El-Arabi. Although the Ottoman army has received considerable reinforcements, it is not believed they will be able to accomplish the passing of the desert, the French having erected on the frontiers, such fortifications as will prevent their march. We

have besides certain news that Gen. Menou has succeeded in forming a certain number of battalions, composed of Greeks, Jews and natives. It is also said that the Regiments of Upper Egypt have furnished some detachments of Mamelukes, which has not a little contributed to consolidate the inhabitants of the Delta in favor of the French.

ROME, October 12.

Cardinal Russo is organizing here a levy en masse. The Neapolitan troops encamped at Preteati, it is said are about to march for Tuscany. The Holy father has ordered 20,000 Piasters distributed among them by way of present. A courier dispatched by General Sommariva has arrived, requesting succor for Tuscany, which is menaced with invasion.

AUGSBURG, October 12.

#### OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

The Tuscan levy en masse, directed by Austrian officers, and commanded by M. Sommariva, was to have possessed itself of Lucca, and a part of the Bolognese territory. Gen. Brune having concentrated his forces on the left bank of the Po, Gen. Dupont marched from Bologna, with a division, dispersed the rising en masse, and signified to Mr. M. Sommariva, that if the armed peasants did not return to their homes, that he would enter Tuscany, in order to disarm and punish them for the outrages which they daily committed on the territory occupied by the French army.

The answer not being satisfactory, Gen. Dupont entered Tuscany. He was on the 14th of October, within a day's march of Florence.

Dupont, Lieutenant General, commanding the right wing, to Monsieur, the General commanding in Tuscany, for his Royal Highness, the Grand Duke.

Head-Quarters at

Milan, October 12.

#### Monsieur General,

The time fixed, allowed you by the General in Chief, Brune, for disbanding and dispersing the extraordinary Tuscan levies, has expired, and you have not yielded to his demand. The levies are not disbanded, they occupy, even still, Saint Leo, Galiglione, and several other points of the Gilgilene territory. The horrors committed in the Romagna, by the Tuscan insurgents, have been followed by aggressions which have been renewed the moment after they have been repelled. They have recently engaged in arms at Saint Pelegino and Castel Nuovo, and raised contributions within the circle situated for the army.

This state of things has become at once too alarming, and too outrageous for the French army. A decisive measure is necessary. Even the interest is attached to it. The General in Chief has ordered me to effect the disarming this milled multitude, and to take possession of Tuscany.

I announce to you, in consequence Monsieur General, that I am marching to execute this order.

Signed,

DUPONT.

Capture of Florence and Leghorn, by the French.

#### FROM THE OFFICIAL PAPER.

General Brune, by a dispatch of the 19th of October, informs government, that in pursuance of the 2d article of the preliminaries and particular convention of Castiglione, he summoned the general commanding Tuscany, for the Grand Duke, to disarm the levy en masse, but that the latter having refused to do so, Lieut. Gen. Dupont entered Florence on the 19th October, and the General of brigade, Clement, Leghorn, the 16th.

All Tuscany is occupied by the French army. Above 25,000 men of the rising en masse have been dispersed, disarmed and sent back to their several homes. The French troops required nothing more than their reputation to conquer them. Gen. Sommariva and the corps of the Austrian who were in Tuscany, have retired to Ancona. All the English merchandizes found in Tuscany, and particularly at Leghorn, have been confiscated for the benefit of the Republic.

The disarming of these brigades has not been attended with any loss on our side. Our troops have observed the strictest discipline.

PARIS, November 9.

It was currently believed that the French had entered Rome—it is reported to be the division of Gen. Pino, composed of 2000 French troops, besides Alpine, Piedmontese and Italian refugees, which were charged with the expedition.

November 12.

A Prague Gazette mentions that a Con-

gress is to take place at Cicozie, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

An ambassador from Russia, is expected to arrive at Strasbourg, and is to proceed to Luneville, or to Paris.

LEGHORN, October 28.

The French have not removed any of the officers or agents of the Grand Duke. They have even permitted him to remain on foot, his troops of the line, and two volunteer corps which were raised previous to the entrance of the French troops. The only troops that have been disbanded, are those which were put on duty by the Austrian commandant.

Vessels have no difficulty nor hindrance in getting out of port. But the English squadron which blockades it will not enter, and capture all Ligurian vessels bound for Genoa.

BOLOGNA, November 1.

The French advance towards Peronne. The King of Naples is arming his frontier. Tuscany, since the entrance of the French, has enjoyed the most perfect tranquility.

Many of the Florentine nobles have fled to Arezzo, which has been neither burnt nor destroyed as report stated. The humanity of the conquerors would not suffer them to injure the place although we deserved their vengeance.

MILAN, November 2.

The Tuscans, who had fled into the city, are halting to return to their country. Tuscany is the subject of general conversation at present. Much is said respecting an expedition against Naples, which there is every reason to believe will be undertaken. The greatest peculiarity exists with respect to the operations of the Army and the correspondence of the Generals.

BOURDEAUX, November 10.

The interruption of all communication with Spain, on account of the epidemic, which has ravaged several parts of that country, prevents the Americans supplying us, as they have hitherto done, with colonial produce. This interruption has consequently, considerably raised the prices of mole articles, but it will soon cease, as we have certain accounts of the epidemic being considerably on the decline.

BALTIMORE, December 27.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Barr, to General Smith, dated New-York, December 16.

It is highly improbable that I shall have an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson; But if such should be the result, every man who knows me, ought to know that I would utterly disclaim all competition. Be assured that the federal party can entertain no wish for such an exchange. As to my friends, they would inform my views and insult my feelings by a suspicion that I would submit to be instrumental in countering the wishes and expectations of the United States. And I now constitute you my proxy to declare these sentiments if the occasion shall require.

LANCASTER, January 10.

The big up in New-Jersey.

Contrary to the intelligence in our last, it appears that New-Jersey has elected Five Democratic Republicans to the next Congress.

ELIZABEHTHTOWN, (N. J.) Jan. 6. Complete and accurate return of votes for President and Vice President.

For Thomas Jefferson, 73,

Aaron Burr, 22,

John Adams, 65,

Charles C. Pinckney, 64,

John Jay, 1.

The commercial relations between the United States of America and Denmark are daily increasing, and the court of Copenhagen, which hitherto had no minister in this country, has appointed M. de Brichet-Berchot, minister resident at Washington.

A GREEABLY to an order of the wor-

ldly court of Fayette county, we the subscribers, will meet at the house of Innis B. Brent in Lexington, on Saturday the 3d inst. at 12 o'clock in order to lease the jail house in said town. Any person inclined to take said house will attend accordingly.

William Dudley,  
Leonard Young,  
John C. Richardson,  
Robert Russell,  
Archibald M'Ilvain,  
Samuel Ayres.

Communists.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an alignment on either of the notes given by Mr. Samuel Bell, and payable on the first day of October 1812. One is for one hundred and eighty two pounds, given by Alexander Givens, the other for twenty pounds, given by Benjamin Tucker. As the notes are in the power of the sheriff, he may sue for the amount, and as the said Bell, cannot make a good title to the land for which they were given, we are determined not to pay the money given compelled by law.

Alexander Givens  
Benjamin Tucker  
Jan. 24, 1801. 43w

WE HEREBY purchase a parcel of land of Mr. Samuel Steele, lying on Eagle creek, Scott county, containing one acre, bounded by the sounds ten furlongs, for which I give my bond, the land is now disputed, for which I gave my bond, and the same is now in dispute, and I am determined not to pay it until I get a deed for said land, and all disputes are settled, unless compelled by law. The bond I understand is in the hands of a certain Mr. Taylor, agent for a Mr. Watson.

John Ballenger.  
January 19th, 1801. 11w

DO hereby inform the public that I purpose carrying on the trade of BRECHES MAKING, in Lexington, in one end of part of Rankin's lot, which is a kind of rock, and makes chesses, I have five dollars. I also dye the half black or purple—Breches that have been made since, die the bell color. For dying black, I have 4½—For purple the same price—My vessels will not fade, by washing through different waters—I will also warrant my breches not to fatten with wet, and that the fowling shall not rip for twelve months.

Jospeh Telford.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one brown hilly, two years old last spring, no marks, or brands, appraised to \$10. T. Jones sen.  
Montgomery county, Jan. 13, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one on the head of Rockbridge, one Bay Fifer, two years old, pasty, her mane lies to the near flocks naturally, about thirteen hands, and a half high, branded on the near side of the jaw, thus O, appraised to \$1. Levy Simpson.

July 25th, 1801.  
One Hundred Dollars Reward,  
FOR apprehending and securing a certain JACOB KARHART, a debtor, who made his escape from the gaol of Washington county, Maryland, on Saturday night, the 3d instant—he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, has light blue eyes, with a defect in one of them, which appears upon close inspection, short, light colored hair, florid complexion, and good teeth—he had on a blue furred coat, a black clothe bodied coat, and a white hat, green on the under side, it is thought unnecessary to describe his clothing particularly, as he may change them. FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who may secure him in any gaol on the continent, and give information thereof to the subscriber—or the above reward if brought to the subscriber, in Hagerstown.

JACOB SCHNEBLY, Sheriff,  
of Washington county, Maryland,  
January 5th, 1801. 3t

LANDS TO SELL 38  
At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1800 ½ acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Bear creek, and a branch of State, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many flats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, it is in very fertile for cultivation, the land is broken up with fine bottom lands, with timber and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in full of the tract. The title is in full estate.

1165 ½ acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereto, poles when reduced to a straight line, the distance is 10 miles, it is a very early crop, fine bottom lands, with timber and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in full of the tract.

320 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. S. W. about 2 ½ miles, it is a very early crop, fine bottom lands, with timber and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in full of the tract.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river, opposite the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the fast town of Clarksville.

650 acres, of land in several small grants reserved by the state of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, in the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

220 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles land which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement.

N. B. No taxes, Produce, Merchandise, Lots & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Davierville will be taken in part a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Stirling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of land lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,  
High street Lexington.

INFORMATION,  
THAT I HAVE COMMENCED  
TANNING,

In Springfield, Washington County, and will buy & exchange Leather of any kind for Hides, or tan on the shores. I will tan Hides which weigh above 5lb. green or 23lb. dry as foal Leather, for one third, if I receive them this year, or the first month in next.

Joseph Jeff.

## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### PIGRAM.

LIVE, while you live, the Scene will stay;  
And take the pleasures of the passing day;  
But while you live, the sacred Preacher cries,  
And give to God each moment as it lies;  
Lord, in my view, let both live to thee!  
I live in pleasure, when I live to thee.

### ANECDOTE.

When a Turkish ambassador came first to Vienna, to several ladies who paid him a visit, he presented a number of curiosities; but giving to some twice the quantity he gave to others, the former in the triumph of their vanity, causing him to be asked the reason of this preference, were informed, it was because *their months were twice as wide as those of their competitors.*

### TO LEASE,

For one or more years,

### A VALUABLE FARM,

Of ninety or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a square log dwelling-hose, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. in good repair—situate in Mercer county, or Salt river about seven miles below Harrodsburgh.—Also a SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separate.—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES OF WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements person who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living about four miles from Wallington, on the North fork, a bay mare, about 14 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock S. has a star and spip, both hind feet white, with a scar on the near hind foot, and a lump, on the near hind ham, with a number of faddle spots, about fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to 91.

John Kercheval.

November 8th, 1800.

### TROTTER & SCOTT,

In addition to their valuable stock on hand have just received and now offering at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-hose, a large and general assortment of well chosen

### MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Casting and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Bouting Cloths suitable for Merchandize or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a

### SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1800.

### War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the service of the United States, will be assured that their applications with all the recommended letters amounting were confirmed by five in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will see the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary at War.

The printers in the different states are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A few Tons of Good, Well Cleaned

### HEMP:

For which MERCHANTISE, HARD WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill; no credit need be asked.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 29th 1800.

### JUST OPENING,

AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON,

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill; no credit need be asked.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 29th 1800.

### BLANK DEEDS.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

### HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR, AND TOBACCO,

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this state, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same fate and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles—in return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce; Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A SETTIZ,

JOHN JORDAN jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no cause for suspecting us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a consciousness of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

### LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of LAND,

In Madison county conveyed by Saml. E. Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the south side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Coperslick. The other also contains 250 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Ettill. They are above Bonnycastle, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reed, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Bairdstown, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

C. Beatty.

Dec. 25th 1800.

### LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND,

in different parts of this state,—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Tbos. Boddy.

December 20th, 1800.

### A Favorable Opportunity

I S again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN jun. to discharge their respective balances, as

### Hemp, Flour, or Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expence. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

### AN ELEGANT

Additional airtight of

### MERCHANDISE,

Just received by John Jordan jun. & Co.

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

Just received from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MacBane & Poyer, at the Store formerly occupied by Dr. Robert Bar, Lexington, the following Valuable

### 25 MEDICINES:

### HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, suffering from various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellency of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing that is perfectly innocuous, and is said in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tender infant of a week old; worm extracts, extract of gentian, without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever it foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Toes or large round worm, the Tapeworm, or small maw worm, and latiss. the Arcicardies, or tape worm, called from the tail, the Taenia, or tape worm, called from the tail, the Toxoplasma, or worm, which is often yards long, and is full of joints; it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; Bad and corrupted gusts—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of teeth—Feeling of heat, especially in the head, and sometimes of cold, and sometimes of heat—Feverish fits—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Executive third—Sometimes pale and unhealthy appearance, and sometimes the face becomes pale and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those described above.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

### RENTAL CURES,

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, residing in No. 57, Wilkes street, Fells' Point, city of Baltimore, will shortly make oath, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of eleven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three, were all at the time of a common fever, I am convinced, but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsive fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the younger. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence which added greatly to their punishment.

The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.

The younger one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, and performed a miracle. I immediately sent for the medicine, and purchased a box, and gave each of them a dozen, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects; the child vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousand of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the young they seemed to be consumed, and in the old they were easily seen. The boy, who was ill, vomited continually, and in a short time recovered his appetite, and in a few days recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though four months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Swear before me, this 20th day of September, 1799.

J. SMITH.

25 INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Ague, remittent and intermitting Fevers.

Those who are free of their ague, will be enabled to get rid of it, by taking a few drops of this medicine, every day, in the morning, or at noon, or in the evening, or at night, as often as they are attacked by the disease.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of ague generally prevails, which are early attended to and speedily removed, injures the constitution exceedingly, and brings on a disease, which is difficult to remove.

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it, very often fails; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently left for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

### THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THEITCH,

which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old; it removes a sore, a scab, or a mercury, or any dangerous injection, whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

### PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, it is recommended

### DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of New England, and the Southern parts of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The recovery of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this lively remedy, has under Providence preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and cleanse the body, which are often of fatal consequence—a cold never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual colic—nerves—rickets at the stomach, and diverse head-aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

### THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made publick.

### DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obinate Coughs, Allamens, and approaching Confusions, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

### INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

### HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE TINCTURE,

which is an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief of permanent cure of the various complaints which prevail from the effects of juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unaccustomed to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury; the pleasantries peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad living in, &c.

### THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE.

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

### THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all the acriditious fluids and vapors, which, if suffered to accumulate never fail to injure and finally ruin them.

### DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

### DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether natural, animal, or accidental, which is equally effective in the cure of rheum, dulcif, itching, and fluxes on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently follow the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

### TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

### THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEYEMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITS businesses.

THOMAS REID,

Lexington.

I GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been engaged to my brother SLAZE, and those who will be engaged to him, to come to me, and to pay me the sum of £100, and to take their wages to the amount of £50, at 5% payable on note at Chesfield in Whitsbury delivered in Lexington at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the season, or leave the single leap, paid at Christmas 1801. I find money very scarce in a small colony, and the reason I wish to move him, the indulgence I have given has caused me to suffer much for money.

Benj. Wkerton.

### BLANK BOOKS,

Of any description, may be had at this

Office or the subscriber's notice.

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, EXTRA.

MONDAY, January 26, 1801.

## I WISH TO RENT OUT

MY PROPERTY in the Town of Frankfort for five or ten years. It is an excellent stand for Public Business of any kind; and the situation well suited for tavern keeping, being in the most publick part of the town, and consisting of a Two Story STONE HOUSE, thirty six feet square, a Garden well inclosed, and a Stable sixty by twenty six feet; there is also adjoining the Stone House, a FRAMED ONE thirty six by twenty four feet, each having the necessary Out Houses. This Property will be convenient for two private families or one tavern keeper—or the Stone House alone with the necessary Out Houses thereto belonging, might be profitably used by keeping private entertainment. As I am anxious to move to the country a bargain may be had.

Wm. Trigg.

January 3d. 1801.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 13th inst. from Redstone fort, a Horse, Saddle and Bridle—the horse is a dark bay, rising four years old, full fifteen hands high, with a small star, and a little white spot on his upper lip, and both hind feet white. Also the same night was stolen from said town (and are probably together) a strawberry roan horse, well made. The subscriber will give any person who will deliver the first mentioned horse to him, living near Redstone fort aforesaid, or to Robert Brenton, near Washington, Kentucky, and secure the thief, the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only, or Twelve Dollars for horse, saddle and bridle, and reasonable charges. It is supposed that the above horses are taken to Kentucky, or Miamis. The owner of the roan horse lives in Redstone fort, aforesaid, and will give a handsome reward, probably, for his horse.

John Brooks.

November 17th, 1800.

J. H. DAVEISS,  
ATTORNEY,

HAS fixed his permanent residence in Frankfort. His clients may always meet him there, except during the terms of the Lexington, Danville and Bairdtown District courts, which he will continue to attend. Letters on business sent by the mail (postage paid) will be punctually attended to.

3m Frankfort, Dec. 1800.

## NOTICE,

THAT Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Bourbon County, will meet on the second Tuesday in February, if fair if not, next fair day at Benjamin Radcliff's, on Strodes creek near Hornbacks mill, in order to take depositions, to perpetuate testimony respecting a pre-emption of 1000 acres, granted to Peter Cafey heir at law to Benjamin Cafey, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Benjamin Radcliff.

January 9th, 1801.

35

N. BURROES

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jourdan, and Messrs. S. & G. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the court house and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former assortment, Hard, Crockery and Glass Wares, also complete sets of China Tea-Ware.

N. B. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as I shall shortly start for Philadelphia.

Lexington, 10th May, 1800.

STRAYED  
FROM MY LOT IN LEXINGTON,  
THREE COWS,

THE one white, with a few black marks about her head and fore legs—another black, with a few white marks—and a third red, with a little white. The white Cow, formerly belonged to Maj. Thomas Hall, who lived where Walker Baylor now lives, and the black and white Cow I got of Richard Tomlin, near the same place: it is probable the red and black Cows, may have calved since they strayed. If any person takes up these Cows, and will give me information of it, I will pay all costs and charges.

James Hughes:  
Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1800.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,  
At the Store of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR,  
A Quantity of  
PEACH BRANDY, TWILLED BAGS  
or BAGGING;  
For which CASH and MERCHAN-  
DISE will be given. We have a Good  
Assortment and sell cheap.

3t. Lexington, January 10th, 1801.

## MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to be punctual in their payments, or settlements, before the first of March next, further indulgence I cannot give, intending about that time to go to the Eastward, and very likely I shall not return, wishing to go to Europe, I shall expect attention paid to this warning.

PAT. MCCULLOUGH.

3 Who has a very convenient and VA-  
LUABLE FARM within two miles of town to rent, about Seventy Acres of Cleared Land, Orchards, Meadows, every building that is needful about a farm, &c. Lexington, 11th Jan. 1801.

4t

BLANKS  
OF VARIOUS KINDS,  
May be had at this office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Mays Lick, one dark bay Mare, three years old last spring, has a star and snip, supposed to be fourteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, trots; valued to \$10.

ANDREW OBANION.

Mason county, July 1800. †

3 X



+ 5

FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

ANDW. MC CALLA & Co.  
29th November. eotff

TWO STILLS—For Sale  
BY the subscriber, at his farm  
one mile from Lexington.  
eotzt. ROBERT BARR.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
and for sale at this office, by the grofs,  
dozen or single,

THE KENTUCKY

POCKET ALMANAC,

For the Year 1801.

Printed on Fine Writing Paper.  
Containing (besides the Astronomical calculations common to Almanacs.) The remarkable occurrences during the American Revolution. A list of Officers of the General Government, with salaries annexed: A list of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: A list of the Officers of the Government of Kentucky; The times when the different Courts are held in Kentucky, and the appropriations for the support of the civil list of the General Government for the Year 1800.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD  
THE KENTUCKY (Family)  
ALMANAC,

Which with the above, are the only Almanacs offered for sale in this state, in which the Astronomical calculations are made for the Meridian and Latitude of Kentucky. In all others, the Eclipses the rising and setting of the Sun, the fulls changes and quarters of the Moon and the Moons place in the signs, &c differ materially from truth.

**FLOUR—For Sale.**

The Subscriber will contract for a Quantity of

**FLOUR,**

Of his own manufacturing, to be delivered at Frankfort, in the months of January, February, March and April next. For terms apply to me, three miles below Lexington.

*Tbos. Lewis.*

Dec. 31st, 1800.

*tf.*

**RAN AWAY**

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER,

**ISAAC BROWN,**

A N apprentice boy, to the Black Smith's trade, about five feet nine or ten inches high; I suppose him to be about nineteen years of age. Any person delivering him to me, in Lexington, shall have a reward of TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS and no charges paid.

*Cbt. Keiser.*

12th January, 1801.

N. B. Found on the road between Bourbon and this place, A. VICE without a Scraw, or any thing but the Stock—it appears to be new.

*C. K.*

**FOR SALE,**

**A Tract of LAND,**

O F about 120 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

*Geo. Poyzer.*

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

*tf.*

**A LIST OF LETTERS**

I N the Post Office of Danville, which; if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

B—William Brownlee, Green Cty.

C—Hugh Caldwell, near Danville.

D—Joshua Davice, Mercer Cty. Wm. Dunn near Danville.

E—James Edwards, Danville.

F—George Flynn, Red River.

H—Hannah Henry, Danville.

J—John Jones, jun. Lincoln Cty.

L—John Lambert, Mercer Cty. Jas.

Logan, Kentucky. James Logan Esq. Shelbyville, John Lillard, Mercer Cty.

N—Sarah Millern, Washington Cty.

M—John New, Mercer Cty.

P—Michael Pusch, Washington Cty.

John Patrick, Esq. Maddison Cty.

R—Joseph Richefon, Greene Cty. Richard Reddy, Danville.

S—Mr. Shackleford, Madison or Lincoln Cty.

T—James Taylor, Esq. Campbell Cty.

S. FISHER, A. P. M. Danville, Jan. 6th 1801.

**WANTED,**

A N APPRENTICE to the Tanning and Currying Business, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, under good character, will be taken, and none other need apply.

*Jacob Todhunter.*

2 Living on Tates Creek road, nine miles from Lexington.

tf. January 12th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, one Sorrel Filly, with a blaze face, three years old past last spring, thirteen hands high, no brand to be seen on her; appraised to 31.

*DENNIS BOURNS.*

November 6, 1800.

*tf.*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Paint lick meeting house, Garrard county, one bay Horse, three years old last spring, fourteen hands high, a small blaze in his face to the end of his nose, three white feet, no brand perceptible; appraised to 121.

*Wm. Provine.*

Nov. 28, 1798.

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

D Eserted, from this place on the Twenty-Seventh instant a soldier of the United States army by the name of JOHN KINDIG,

a German, aged Twenty-Six years, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, brown eyes, by trade a cord wainer, any person apprehending said deserter and securing him in any gaol or delivering him to any officer of the United States army shall receive the above reward.

A. GRAY, Captain,  
2d U. S. Regt. Infantry.

Lexington, 28th Dec. 1800.

T HE week before last a THERMOMETER and a WHITE HAT were taken out of my entry; the Thermometer had a fish skin case, & made by C. Tagliabue, London: The Hat about half worn: I will give a DOLLAR for either, or FIVE DOLLARS on conviction of the thief.

*John Bradford.*

Lexington, Jan. 15th, 1800.

**LOST,**

**A POST NOTE;**

Of the United States of 3000 Dollars;

AND having apprized all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill, it can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to

*John Tayloe.*

Richmond, Dec. 21st, 1800.

11 The Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers for three times, and to forward their accounts to Mr. Augustine Davis, Postmaster, Richmond, for payment.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Paint lick meeting house, Garrard county, one black horse, a natural pacer, thirteen hands three inches high, large saddle spots on each side of his back, has on a large bell with a leather strap that is pieced and double buckle, a piece broke out of one side of the bell, and branded on the near shoulder but not legible; appraised to 21. 10s.

*John Slavin.*

March 29th, 1800.

**SIX SLAVES FOR SALE.**

T O be sold at Paris on the 30th day of this month, a NEGRO WOMAN and her FOUR CHILDREN; also a LAD; all of them likely and valuable. Three months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security.

*JUDITH C. GIST.*

January 15th, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife RACHAEL HUME, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, this is therefore to caution all persons against crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

*Gabriel Hume.*

2 January 11th, 1801.

*3t*

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Madison County, near the old Court House, One Gray Mare, two years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder N, and the off butock S, appraised to 15l.

*William Smith.*

December 27th, 1800.

**TWENTY-FIVE CENTS REWARD.**

R AN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Lexington, some time in February last,

**JAMES CARSON,**

an apprentice to the Black Smith's business—he is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, about eighteen years of age, dark hair and complexion, down look, speaks slow, and very impudent—is fond of idleness, and his company is generally of the lowest kind. Whoever will apprehend said boy and deliver him in Lexington, shall have the above reward, but no charges.

*Henry Marshall.*

January 8th, 1801.

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

D Eserted, from this place on the Twenty-Seventh instant a soldier of the United States army by the name of JOHN KINDIG,

a German, aged Twenty-Six years, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, brown eyes, by trade a cord wainer, any person apprehending said deserter and securing him in any gaol or delivering him to any officer of the United States army shall receive the above reward.

A. GRAY, Captain,  
2d U. S. Regt. Infantry.

Lexington, 28th Dec. 1800.

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

D Eserted from LimeStone, on the evening of the 8th instant, Joseph F. M'Ferling, a private Soldier, twenty five years old, five feet ten inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, stout made, a scar on the left side of the upper lip, born in Scotland, though speaks more like an American; took with him a drab cloth great coat, a military coat, blue pantaloons, red vest, round hat, half boots, with some citizens cloaths; whoever will deliver said deserter to any officer belonging to the United States army, or secure him in any gaol in the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences.

MATHEW ARBUCKLE,  
Lieut. 3d U. S. Regt. Infantry  
Jan. 9th, 1801,

**NOTICE.**

THE GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will meet at the Masons Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the second Monday in February, it being the 9th day of the month; when the members are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the  
Most Worshipful Grand Master.  
J. RUSSELL, Grd. Sec.  
Lexington, January 9th, }  
A. L. 1801. A. D. 1801. }

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Lexington, a Brown Mare, thirteen hands, three inches high, four years old last spring, branded on the nigh should 99, some saddle spots; appraised to 10l.

Patrick M'Mannus,  
Nov. 12th, 1800.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**

*About Eighty Hogsheads*

**TO BACCO:**

For which I will give one half in CASH and the other in STORE GOODS.

Robert Miller.  
Frankfort, Jan. 8th, 1801.